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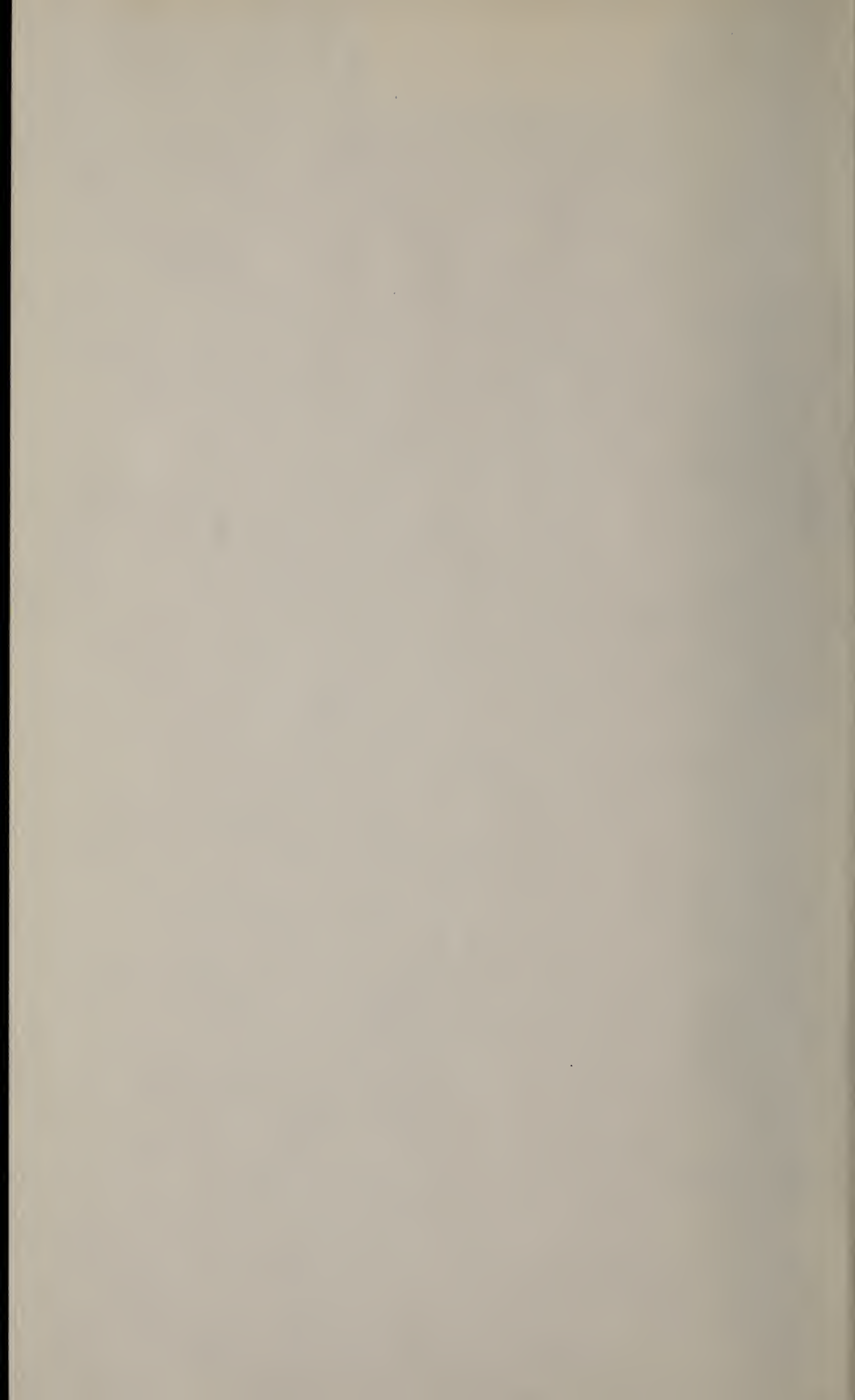
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THE HAMMOND FAMILY
Of Edgefield District, S.C.



ANNUAL MEETING
Edgefield County Historical Society
September 17, 1954

1867942

Compiled for The Edgefield County Historical Society
By Mamie Norris Tillman and Hortense Woodson

They feel much indebted to Estelle Hammond Hill
(Mrs. Claude M.) for helpful information

The Advertiser Press

Edgefield, S. C.

1954

15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
EDGEFIELD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
HONORING

THE HAMMOND FAMILY OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT
MARTINTOWN ROAD

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1954 — 10:30 A. M.

Mrs. Mamie Norris Tillman, President

UNVEILING OF MARKER TO COL. LEROY HAMMOND AND COL.
SAMUEL HAMMOND AT HAMMOND CEMETERY

*Near Charles Goodwin Hammond House now owned by Dr. J. W. Thurmond,
Within Corporate Limits of North Augusta, S. C.*

Reveille by Bugler, Harry Youngblood.

Invocation—Mrs. P. P. Blalock, Chaplain

Memorial Period

Unveiling Ceremony—Miss Hortense Woodson, Vice President

“The Star Spangled Banner”—Mrs. Louise Wise

Marker Unveiled by Mr. John Hammond Hill and Mayor Ham-
mond Burkhalter

Presentation by Mr. Hubert Smith

Dedication

“Taps”

PROGRAM AT BIG STEPHEN’S CREEK (HARDY’S) BAPTIST CHURCH

11:15—Registration—Mrs. P. M. Feltham and Mrs. F. H. Huggins

11:30—Hymn: “How Firm A Foundation”

Devotions—Rev. Ralph Hogan, Pastor of the Church

Introduction of Hammond Family and other Distinguished Guests
Business

President’s Annual Report

Election of Officers. Announcements.

Solo—“The Spirit of Edgefield”—Mrs. Louise Wise

Introduction of Speaker by Mayor Hammond Burkhalter of North
Augusta

Address—Hon. W. J. Bryan Dorn of Greenwood, Member of Con-
gress, Third Congressional District

Hymn: “Faith Of Our Fathers”

Benediction—Rev. W. A. Beckham, Episcopal Rector of Edgefield
Picnic Dinner

"The Spirit Of Edgefield"

(Air: "The Bells of St. Mary's")

The Spirit of Edgefield,
Whatever betide,
Is calling her children
From far and from wide;
In city and village
Or far out at sea,
They hear her voice calling,
"Come back, sons, to me."

The Spirit of Edgefield
Is calling today
Her young men and maidens,
Her youth, to the fray,
To build a great nation
As strong men of yore;
A challenge she offers:
"Go forward once more!"

Refrain—

Old Edgefield, dear Edgefield,
Thy children all love thee;
Thy great men, thy good men,
Wherever they be,
Turn back to the scenes oft'
Remembered in story.
Thy children all come back, come back
To thee, to thee.

—Hortense Woodson.

SKETCH OF COLONEL LEROY HAMMOND

The following excellent sketch of Colonel LeRoy Hammond was prepared by the Honorable John E. Swearingen and delivered at the Second Annual Meeting and banquet of the Edgefield County Historical Society at the Edgefield Hotel fourteen years ago.

* * * * *

The West side of Edgefield, lying along the Savannah River, is rich in history, tradition, and romance. A miniature counterpart of Uncle Remus might easily be found among its grizzled Negroes, if only a Joel Chandler Harris could record his stories and his philosophy. The narrative of Mars Chan as told by his faithful body servant might be readily duplicated from the experiences of its Confederate soldiers, if only Thomas Nelson Page had written here instead of in Virginia. But these local materials must continue to wait for the pen of an artist to reveal and interpret them.

The region has been the home of three races: red men, white men, black men. Its people have contributed substantially to the history of two states: South Carolina and Georgia. They have had an active part in every crisis of our history — colonial, state or national. For two centuries they have embodied and maintained the loftiest principles of independence, freedom, patriotism, courage and democracy. Its men and women constitute a typical cross section of the truest and finest American life.

Among its pioneer settlers, some came to secure civil and religious liberty and some purely for conscience's sake. Around 1740 white settlements were made at Granby on the Congaree, on Buf-

falo Creek in Fairfield, on Cloud's Creek in what is now Saluda, and at Silver Bluff in Aiken County. A small trading post for barter with the Indians was established at Fort Moore some twelve miles below Augusta in 1711, but was abandoned a few years later. In 1723, Mark Catesby, a distinguished English naturalist, sailed up the Savannah River to Fort Moore and using a Cherokee Indian guide, tramped over the forests of South Carolina studying its flora and fauna. His monumental work of two thick folio volumes contains some interesting observations.

Augusta was settled in 1735. The site was well chosen at the head of navigation of the Savannah and on the shoals midway between Sandbar Ferry and the mouth of Big Stevens Creek. The settlement soon had a large and profitable trade with the Cherokees and the Creeks, and has continued to be the commercial center of the upper Savannah Valley. Many immigrants after landing on the coast gradually worked their way inland to the foothills, while many more starting from Western Pennsylvania moved on down through Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina to take up fresh lands in upper South Carolina. Those two streams of immigrants created the difference between upper and lower Carolina that continued until 1769.

For thirty years there was no organized government in the up-country. The nearest courthouse was in Charleston, and the Regulators took control. The demand for courts, constables, judges, and juries led to the creation of the Old Ninety-Six Judicial District

in 1769. The court house was located at Cambridge, and served the district some twenty years. Later the building with most of its records was burned. These facts help to explain the confusion and lack of historical records for the fifty years between 1740 and 1790. During this half century, the back country was well populated, the Revolution was won, and the state government organized. The history of the settlers of Old Ninety-Six District was never fully recorded, and hence has been left too much to legend and tradition.

The great majority of these settlers came from Virginia and North Carolina. One of the most useful among these pioneers was LeRoy Hammond whose career in the Old Ninety-Six District and later in Edgefield County, lying along the east banks of the Savannah River, was marked by varied service as pioneer, farmer, merchant, Indian trader, Indian fighter, patriot, Revolutionary soldier, judge, and legislator.

He was born in the tide-water section of Virginia in 1726, the son of John Hammond and his wife, who was Katherine Dobyns. He received little formal schooling, but later became a bookkeeper, land surveyor, and a careful student of law and business.

About 1765, he came to Augusta from his home near Richmond in Henrico County, Virginia. The town was then a mere frontier village of log huts and wooden palisades with a rough fort standing at the intersection of Center and Broad Streets and affording protection against the Indians. Before leaving Virginia, he had married Mary Ann Tyler, born in 1742 and died February 10, 1801.

In 1770, he bought 200 acres of

land lying on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River from Joshua Snowden and also 400 acres of adjoining land from Wm. Drake. In October 1774, he was granted by King George III a tract of 600 acres on "Pretty Run, a small branch of Savannah River in Ninety-Six District bounding southeast on land laid out to Snowden, west on land laid out to Daniel Pepper and Elizabeth Miller, north on land held by ———— Scudder, east on vacant land and land granted to Sara Baker." (Sec. of State.) By the terms of the grant, his taxes were three shillings per year per hundred acres and he was to clear three per cent of the land for cultivation. This consolidated tract of 1200 acres is located on the east bank of Savannah River somewhat above the opposite section of the Georgia side which later was known as Harrisburg. The plantation bordered on Martintown Road, the direct highway from Augusta to Ninety-Six. This road was laid out before the Revolutionary War, and was much used by the British garrisons of the region and also by the Whigs and Tories in their campaigns of bloody reprisals. The history of this road would make a valuable and interesting chapter in the annals of Edgefield.

New Richmond was a few miles above Hamburg and also in sight of North Augusta. For some unexplained reason the locality came to be known as Campbelltown. From this point, a secondary Indian trail led to the Keowee country. Here LeRoy Hammond built his house, established a store and operated a ferry across the Savannah River. Some say this was the first ferry to be operated regularly across the

river in this section.

Although a pioneer, he was the first to bring to the rugged and hard-living up-country the ideals of good living and comfort that had long been the rule on the coast. Augusta was a city of huts rather than imposing houses; few of the homes had window glasses, many had no floor save earth. He determined to construct in the hill country a plantation home that would be in keeping with his tastes as a Virginia gentleman. He built it of two stories of sawed lumber, made by hand with whip-saw. The lumber was brought from Charleston by boat. The brick were made and the nails forged on the place. The carpenters and plasterers—thirty in all—came from England. The door knobs were of brass. New Richmond was the first frame house of the up-country section. It was completed in 1771, having been started three years earlier. It was called New Richmond for his old Virginia home, and lasted in good repair until it was sold outside the family and torn down a decade or so ago. When the house was torn down the plastering was as hard as a rock with only a few cracks. Chinaberry trees were on either side of the land running through a beautiful green lawn. The house had one huge chimney with three fireplaces downstairs and one upstairs.

The site near the river proved malarious, so he built a summer home in the nearby highlands which he called "Snow Hill". This place was in the outskirts of what is now North Augusta. Here he continued to trade with the Indians and the settlers. From the red men he bought furs and skins which were exchanged in Charleston for dry goods, rice, rum, and sometimes for Negro slaves.

At that time the chief products of the neighborhood were corn, hides and tobacco. Cotton was almost unknown and became a staple crop a quarter of a century later, after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. To carry on this trade, Hammond built his own boats, the "Hudson" and the "Davis". His partner and business correspondent in Charleston was John Lewis Gervais, who later moved to Richland County and gave his name to Gervais Street in Columbia. In one cargo he consigns to Mr. Gervais two lots of corn, one 967½ bushels and another of 500 bushels. It is doubtful if the same territory today markets this much corn. Indeed, the importation of corn for man and beast has long been an established practice throughout the region.

Hammond is also credited with introducing and encouraging the growing of tobacco. He is said to have sold 20 barrels the first year and more than 1,000 barrels the second year. At that time flue cured tobacco was unknown, hence the crop was burly. His consignments also mention hemp and medicinal roots.

His trip down the river to Charleston required several weeks. This method of trade and transportation was followed in later years by the German Henry Schultz who built Hamburg, encouraged the South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Augusta and also built and named for himself the steam boat in which Lafayette travelled when he visited Augusta in 1825. The trip to Charleston was sometimes made by wagon, and the history of this old Charleston road which ran for several miles through southwestern Edgefield would be most interesting.

About the time that LeRoy Hammond came to Augusta, the controversy between the Colonies and the Mother Country reached Old Ninety-Six District. From the onset he was an active Whig. He is said to have been one of the first men in Savannah valley to stop the use of tea in his family as a protest against the tax. He was a member of the Provincial Congress that declared for resistance against the British. When hostilities first broke out in 1776, he was one of the first men in the field and served as a captain of militia under Richardson in the Snow Campaign. He rendered valuable assistance to William Henry Drayton, and William Tennent in their efforts to persuade the up-country settlers to sign in favor of the Association. In this work he had his first conflict with Colonel Fletchall, Moses Kirkland, Patrick and William Cunningham, and their Tory followers.

The repulse of the British fleet at Fort Moultrie on June 28, 1776, freed the province from invasion for three years. But British agents stirred up the Indians to begin the second Cherokee war in the fall of that year. A considerable force under General Andrew Williamson was sent against them. The expedition fell into an Indian ambush and was in serious danger, until Captain Hammond with a few of his men charged the savages with the bayonet. Though his comrade, Captain Salvador, was scalped, Hammond's attack quickly put the Indians to flight. Williamson immediately pushed forward, burning their villages, laying waste their crops and destroying their stores of corn and food stuffs. The Cherokees were so thoroughly chastised that many of their warriors were killed and

many more took refuge in Florida, where they were fed by the British. They were never again able seriously to disturb the frontier.

During the lull in hostilities, Hammond was busy with his farm and his store. In a letter to John Lewis Gervais, dated June 22, 1777, he gives several interesting facts concerning the state of affairs. Cloth was scarce, but good linen was saleable at a fair price. His customers preferred homespun linen at 25 cents a yard to cheap imported goods. He was glad to obtain two bars of German steel and two bars of iron to make axes. This purchase shows a leak in the British blockade as well as the service of a good blacksmith and wheelwright, in the up-country. Nor was he too busy with the savages and the Tories to pay attention to his domestic needs.

In the same letter he says, "Mrs. Hammond sends a gown by the wagon and requests you will have a neat fashionable silk got up in a robe and coat, or whatever other garment is most fashionable among the ladies. Let it be of not too gay a color and made by Duvall. And if any of those muslins are to be had that the ladies in general wear in summer, she would be glad to have one got and made up also. She requests the favor of Mrs. Gervais' good offices in the execution of this commission, and would be glad to hear what chance she stands with the stay maker."

He was a member of the Episcopal Church, but in order to attend services, he had to cross the river to Augusta. He was careful about his equipage and wrote in the same letter to Gervais, "Our old chair in coming from church

this day, has quite given out, so that Mrs. Hammond is confined to 'Snow Hill' till we can get another vehicle of some kind or other. I wish you would apply to one of your best and neatest workers in town to make me a Windsor chaise for two people to ride in; have it done as soon as possible and made in the best manner and I will pay him his price for it."

He was a large slave holder for the census of 1790 shows his widow as the owner of 54 Negroes. He was a kind master who valued his slaves highly and even treated them with genuine consideration. On one occasion he wrote to Charleston as follows: "I have sent our man, 'Fortune' down in one of the boats to see his wife. He is a very fine fellow. I wish I could buy his wife for her value. I should be glad to oblige the fellow in getting her if it can be done without giving an extravagant price. I hire him at 35 pounds the month when he is not repairing our own boats."

When the British invaded South Carolina, Colonel Hammond's regiment was in the army under General Lincoln and took part in the battle of Stono. In the spring of the next year, 1780, a powerful British fleet and army invaded Charleston. General Lincoln in spite of his gallant defense was shut up in the city and was forced to surrender. This crashing disaster for the Whigs left the state almost without defense. Many of the prisoners were released upon parole and a considerable number took British protection. The parole guaranteed life and property but did not require the swearing of allegiance to the British crown or the taking of arms in the British service. When these paroled patriot

prisoners were later called upon to enlist with the British and fight against their comrades, most of them preferred to renew the struggle under their partisan leaders. Hammond was one of this number and took part in the campaign of King's Mountain and Cowpens. When the second militia regiment was organized in lower Ninety Six District, he commanded as Colonel. In the unsuccessful siege of Augusta in the summer of 1780, he served alongside of General Elijah Clarke of Georgia. He was active throughout 1781, the last year of the war, serving gallantly with Greene, Pickens, Lee, and others. After the battle of Eutaw, he served in Greene's army and helped to shut the British up in Charleston and hold them there until their embarkation for home after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

In 1775, at the very outbreak of the Revolution, Hammond was elected to represent Ninety-Six District in the Provincial Congress at Charleston. He helped to form the South Carolina Constitution in 1776 which was the first State Constitution adopted by any of the thirteen colonies, and which was proclaimed in March 1776 before the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia on July fourth. The provincial Congress elected him a member of the Governor's Council, and throughout the war he was closely associated with Governor John Rutledge. He was a member of the Jacksonboro legislature of 1782. The session was held at this point because most of the legislators were in the Army around Charleston and the Governor did not consider it safe for them to leave their commands for any considerable time or dis-

tance.

Colonel Hammond was a Justice of the Peace in the Province—and after independence was established, he continued to serve in this office. He took part in the first county court after the organization of Edgefield District in 1786. His ability, his experience, and his wide acquaintance with the soldiers of the Revolution gave him a dominating influence among his fellow citizens. In the bitter struggle between the Whigs and Tories, he was noted for courage, firmness, and moderation. He saw military service as Captain, Major, Lt. Colonel, and Colonel. The rosters of his various commands would probably include the names of most of the patriots of this section. Unfortunately, no lists or rosters have ever been compiled; and it is impossible now to produce

complete lists. But it is not too late to compile a partial list, which would have interest and value for nearly every family in Edgefield and certainly for every student of local history.

Colonel Hammond died May 13, 1790, at Snow Hill. He sleeps in the family cemetery on his plantation.

He left no written account of his life. There is no record that he ever applied for a pension. Hence he had no occasion to record his civil and military services. This complete record would be a valuable memorial to the early history of Edgefield. I hope that this brief and incomplete sketch may help to interest others in the early settlement, the pioneer struggle, and the Revolutionary achievements of Edgefield.

J. E. Swearingen.

SKETCH OF COLONEL SAMUEL HAMMOND

Samuel Hammond was born in Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Va., September 21, 1757, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Steele Hammond, acquired a love of valor, fought Indians, raised Company of Minute Men at the beginning of the Revolution, served with Virginia troops in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1779 he moved with his father's family to Ninety-Six District and joined the campaign in South Carolina. He was a member of the "Council of Capitulation" but refusing to abide by the decision of the majority he made his escape to North Carolina. He then raised a company of 76 men, equipped at his own expense and determined to hold out until assistance should come or die fighting. Some of his men were captured by the British but he escaped. He re-entered the Army with the rank of Major and commanded the left front of the line at the battle of Cowpens, June 17, 1781.

Major Hammond was distinguished at the battle of Eutaw Springs and was one of the heroes of the Battle of Kings Mountain. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of a cavalry regiment of State Troops in September 1781 and served under General Greene until the end of the war. There are many recorded circumstances showing the spectacular and unusual character of Hammond's military life.

It is said that the commandant of the British Garrison at Augusta, Ga., offered a premium to the party who should either kill or capture Samuel Hammond.

Brown declared that Hammond was literally cutting up and destroying the King's men and if he was not soon killed or captured, he would have Charles Hammond, Samuel Hammond's father, in his place.

In the chase of Gen. Tarleton by Col. Washington following the Battle of Cowpens, Hammond accompanied him.

After the war Hammond resided in Savannah and was elected to the State Legislature from Chatham County. He was made Surveyor General of the State and also a State Commissioner. He was elected to Congress of the United States. While there he accepted an appointment from President Jefferson to be Colonel Commandant for the District of Louisiana. Some confusion, but finally resulted in appointment to District of St. Louis. He entered immediately into the life of the people, built a large house where he entertained royally; later purchased residence in St. Louis, afterwards known as Hammond Mansion. He founded the St. Louis bank and was one of the founders of Christ Church,

Episcopal. In 1824 he moved to South Carolina at the age of 67. He was Surveyor General and Secretary of State. His estate in South Carolina was lost on account of taxes but the property had fallen into the hands of a fellow soldier, Col. Brooks of Edgefield and he generously agreed to restore it to him.

While Secretary of State, Col. Hammond resided at Columbia and Charleston. In 1835 he returned to Varello, his country estate at Beech Island, 3 miles from Augusta, Ga. Here he died September 11, 1842, at the age of 85 and was buried with civil, military and Masonic honors. The Militia of Hamburg, and the Augusta Riflemen and Masonic lodges and citizens formed a procession. On Schultz Hill, which he had stormed in 1781, minute guns were fired by the Artillery while the procession followed the body of the deceased veteran with the solemn sound of the muffled drums. When they arrived at the family burial ground above Campbellton, a volley was fired over the remains by the escorting infantry.

There was a romantic meeting of Samuel Hammond and his first wife, Rebecca Rae. A splendid pair of horses was stolen from Mrs. Rebecca Rae, a beautiful young widow. These horses were captured by Colonel Hammond while on his way to visit an uncle, Col. LeRoy Hammond. When he arrived there, he was introduced to Mrs. Rae, who was a guest there.

In the course of conversation Col. Hammond learned that Mrs. Rae was the owner of the horses. He said nothing, but the next day Mrs. Rae received a note from him saying that they were taken from the Tories and were returned to her.

She immediately dispatched her servant with the horses and a note of thanks saying that she had learned he had the misfortune to lose three horses at the Battle of Blackstock and she hoped these would be of service to him. This incident was the forerunner of an acquaintance which ripened from friendship into love, culminating into marriage in 1783.

A son, Samuel Elbert, was born at Rae's Hall in 1786. Samuel Elbert married Ellen Lark and lived in Arkansas. Rebecca Rae Hammond died in 1798.

Col. Hammond married Eliza Amelia O'Keefe in May 1802. She was famous for her beauty and wealth. They lived at Bellvale, Missouri, near Forest Park. Their children were: Charles Lincoln, born November 19, 1806, married Sara Reynolds, who was massacred; Margaret Eleanor was born March 9, 1809, married Paul Kingman. Their daughter, Julia Kingman McKie lived in Augusta, Ga.

HAMMOND FAMILY DATA

From Sketch by James Henry Randolph Washington, written in 1856; and from lineage prepared for Ellen McKie Wimberly by Zilla Lee Bostick Agerton

In the early settlement of the British colonies in America, there came over from England three brothers named John, Job and Martin Hammond—all sons of Charles Hammond, Esq., of Hampshire, in England. They were said to have been, each of them, Post Captains in the British Navy.

As a family surname, Hammond appears in England from the date of the Norman Conquest, 1066, November 14, the Battle of Hastings. Sometimes documents have the name written three ways and signed a fourth way by the writer.

Note: John Hammond, born June 5, 1551 at Lavenham, Suffolk, England, married Agnes _____; their son John Hammond, born in 1603, died 1675, married Prudence, daughter of Robert Hammond; Charles Hammond, born at Hampshire, England, married Elizabeth _____. Their sons:

John settled in Richmond County, Va., Job at Annapolis, Md., and Martin at Massachusetts Bay.

The family from which they were descended in England were both numerous and respectable—particularly in Kent and in the adjoining counties. Anthony Hammond of Somershal Place was a distinguished M. P., better known as “Silver-tongued Hammond”. His second son, James, was the celebrated elegaic poet, and General Thomas Hammond was for some time Lieut. Governor of Edinburgh Castle. They were all descended from Thomas Hammond of St. Albans Court in the County of Kent, who purchased the manor of St. Albans in 1551.

John Hammond of Richmond County, Va., married Mary Howard, and had a son named John, who, according to the original record in an old Family Bible printed in 1608, and in possession of Samuel Hammond of South Carolina, at the time of his death in 1842, was born in the month of April, 1685, and died April 9, 1764, aged 79. From the records of this Bible it appears that there was somewhere in this country or in England a place called ‘Chixnan House’. John Hodgkins and his wife, Ann, of Chixnan House had a daughter named Elizabeth. This Elizabeth Hodgkins was married, according to the record, to one Henry Smyth. They had a daughter named Elizabeth, who became the second wife of Daniel Dobyns. This Daniel Dobyns was the son of a rich London grocer (as the tradition goes), who being a high spirited man came to the colonies to seek his fortune by adventure, rather than wear a grocer’s apron. Daniel Dobyns and

Elizabeth had a daughter named Katherine, who became the wife of John Hammond, last above named. Elizabeth Dobyns died, according to the record of her husband, Daniel, on the 5th day of February, 1703, and was buried on the 9th. Katherine Dobyns, wife of John Hammond, was born in 1688 and died October 10th, 1746, in the 58th year of her age.

Their children:

1. Betty was born Oct. 17, 1713, and married a man named Hill. She died Aug. 24, 1771.

2. Charles was born Nov. 19, 1716, married Elizabeth Steele, his second cousin, by whom he had a large family of children. He removed at the commencement of the Revolutionary War to South Carolina, and settled on Fox's Creek, near Augusta, Ga. He was a man of fine intelligence and much usefulness, having filled the office of Secretary of the Virginia House of Delegates for several years previous to his removal. He had five sons actively engaged in the Revolution, and he himself was exposed at advanced age, to many hardships and privations, on account of their zeal in the Whig cause. He died at his residence on Fox's Creek, August 15, 1794, in the 78th year of his age—greatly respected by his fellow men as a useful and exemplary man.

3. Caty was born January 13, 1719, married a man named Baily, and died in May, 1780.

4. John was born February 5, 1722, married a Miss Hightower, and having removed to South Carolina, died at Cherokee Ponds in January, 1781, leaving a son, Joshua, and two daughters, Winny, who married a Richardson and Susy, who married a Mr. Covington. John II, married, 2nd, Ann Coleman.

5. Daniel was born April 27th, 1726, died March 20, 1733.

6. LeRoy was born February 18, 1728, removed to South Carolina and settled on the Savannah River, a few miles above Augusta, Ga., acquired wealth and respectability, distinguished himself as the commander of a regiment. He married a Miss Tyler (Mary Ann) of Virginia, and left with wife and one child for South Carolina about 1765. He was commander of a regiment in the Indian Wars and in the Revolution, and afterwards served the State of South Carolina in both branches of the legislature. He withdrew from active duties in the field before the close of the Revolution, but continued through the war to give aid and comfort to the Whigs, which his experience and wealth enabled him to do. He died at his residence, Snow Hill, on the 25th of May, 1790, leaving a single son, LeRoy, whose widow still occupied the old homestead in 1856.

7. Winifred was born June 6, 1732 and died in celibacy, Feb. 16, 1775, aged 43 years.

Elizabeth Steele, daughter of Samuel Steele and Catherine Hammond (daughter of Job Hammond, who settled at Annapolis, Md., son of Charles Hammond of England) of Maryland (whose first husband was a Mr. Williams) was born Oct. 28, 1721 and died July 3, 1798. She was the second cousin of the above named Charles Hammond to whom she was married. The children of Charles and Elizabeth Hammond:

1. Charles, born Nov. 18, 1747, married in Virginia, to Miss Mary Edis, an English lady, had two daughters, Nancy and Mary Edis, lost wife; removed with his father's family to South Carolina, lost his eldest daughter; joined the army and died of smallpox while in the service; left his only remaining child to be raised by his father. She grew up to be a lovely and amiable lady, but died in maidenhood.

2. John was born April 25, 1745, married twice, by his first wife he had three children (a) Charles, (b) Samuel, (c) Betsy. By his last wife he left one daughter, (d) Mary Ann Douglass. John Hammond acquired considerable wealth and respectability but unfortunately fell by a shot by some unknown hand into his house at night, and died at his residence, Campbellton in May, 1799.

His son, (a) Charles, became a man of respectability and property in Edgefield District, and died about 1840, leaving a numerous and respected family. (b) Samuel Hammond, the son of the above named John, was a fine young man. He was assassinated in Augusta, Ga., by man named McCoy (c) Betsy married a man named Stephen Garrett of Edgefield, a highly respectable man and representative in the state legislature. He died in middle life leaving a numerous family. His widow was still living at the homestead in Edgefield in 1853. (d) Mary Ann married Captain William Barnes of Augusta. She was a lady of remarkable intelligence and great energy of character. Her husband dying early, left her with two small children, Elizabeth and Mary, whom she raised with great care and cultivation. Mary married Dr. Dugas of Augusta, died early and left a single daughter; Elizabeth married after the death of her mother, a Col. Turner. Their mother, Mrs. Barnes, died in Russell County, Alabama, in the year 1845.

Charles Hammond (a) married Polly Garrett. He made his will in 1837, naming his wife and seven children: Mary Ann Roach, Elizabeth Stokes, Martha B. Kernaghan, John R. Hammond, Charles G. Hammond, James D. Hammond and William G. Hammond. He names several grandchildren also. The bulk of his large estate was in slaves and land, most of it on the Martintown Road.

Charles Goodwin Hammond and Frances Ann Crafton were married December 13, 1845. Their children:

James Cook Hammond, born Sept. 22, 1846. Married Georgia Garrett. Died February 23, 1911. Had two children, both dead now.

Frances Anna, born January 11, 1849.

Augusta Georgia Hammond, born May 23, 1853, died May 5, 1915. Married Dr. Charlie Burkhalter, Dec. 12, 1883. Had three children—W. B. Burkhalter, Charlie Burkhalter and Lucile Burkhalter.

Charlie Hammond was born Sept. 14, 1851. Died Nov. 14, 1852.

William Henry Hammond, born June 2, 1853, died March 24, 1927. Was married January 13, 1884 to Estelle Morelle Lanier. 10 children: Marie F. Hammond, born Oct. 17, 1884; Mattie E. Hammond, born January 1886, died May 1887. Mattie Julia Hammond, born Sept. 18, 1888. Charles McKie Hammond, born Aug. 14, 1890. Wm. Henry Hammond, Jr., born Sept. 24, 1892. Jabez Lanier Hammond, born Feb. 14, 1895. Estelle G. Hammond, born Nov. 9, 1897. James Clifton Hammond, born July 10, 1900. Francis Bacon Hammond, born July 23, 1903. William G. Hammond, born August 9, 1907.

Thomas Peter Hammond, born Jan. 28, 1855, died Sept. 16, 1908. Married Julia Hammond. Had 4 children.

Diomead Brooks Hammond, born March 3, 1857. Married Annie McKie.

Margaret Anna Hammond, born Feb. 14, 1859, died Sept. 30, 1874.

Eugenia Pauline Hammond, born May 6, 1865, died Feb. 5, 1942.

Sara Catherine Hammond, child of Charles G. Hammond by his first wife, Julia Hammond, daughter of Capt. LeRoy Hammond, married Thomas W. McKie.

3. Abner was born March 31, 1731 and died Aug. 25, 1756.

4. Epaphroditus was born June 17, 1753 and died August 17, 1754.

5. Sara was born June 2, 1755, married her cousin, Capt. Joshua Hammond of the Revolution, and died May 11, 1818, leaving sons and daughters. Her husband was the son of her Uncle John and was raised in her father's family in consequence of the early death of his mother. He was born Jan. 1, 1757, died in the spring of 1853, in the 97th year of his age. He was a very straight man, possessed of remarkable strength and agility. He seldom before he was seventy years of age, placed his feet in the stirrup to mount his horse, but by a single leap bounded into the saddle. This writer has seen him since he was seventy, lock his hands together and jump backwards and forwards over them many times in succession. He used to say, however, "Ah, boys, a man's not

much account after he gets to be seventy". In 1831 he moved over from Edgefield in Georgia and stopped a while near Milledgeville, then near Columbus, and then in Butts County. He, however, died as he wished, in South Carolina and his remains rest by those of his beloved wife. His ruling passion was for Whig principles and blooded horses. Towards the latter part of his life he greatly delighted in telling over the adventures of himself and connections, particularly those of Col. Samuel Hammond, during the Revolution.

6. Samuel was born Sept. 21, 1757, became a distinguished man as will be seen by a sketch of his life hereinafter contained and died Sept. 11, 1842, aged 85 years.

Samuel Hammond married first, Rebecca Elbert Rhæ, sister of Gen. Samuel Elbert, Governor of Georgia, and widow of Col. John Rhæ. Their home was at Rhæ's Hall near Savannah, Ga. They had one son, Samuel Elbert, who married Ellen Lark and lived in Missouri. Rebecca died in 1798 and on the 25th of May, 1802, Col. Hammond married Eliza Amelia O'Keefe, daughter of Sir Hugh O'Keefe and Margaret Eleanor Lincoln, who emigrated from Munster, Ireland and settled White Hall, S. C. She was famous for her wealth and beauty. Children of Samuel Hammond and E. A. O'K. Hammond: (All these were born at Belvale, near Forest Park, Mo., while Col. Hammond was Governor of the Missouri Territory)

(1) Charles Lincoln, born Nov. 19, 1806, married Sarah Reynolds in 1833, and moved to a plantation in Alabama, where he and his wife were massacred by Indians in 1836.

(2) Margaret Eleanor, born March 9, 1809, married Samuel Kingman.

(3) Abner Lewis, born September 18, 1813, married Katherine Barsh. He became a distinguished surgeon in the Confederate States and lost three sons in the service of the Confederacy.

(4) John O'Keefe, born April 23, 1822, married Susan Richardson. Their only son was killed while serving in the Army or Northern Virginia.

(5) Mary Ann Magdalene, born May 12, 1816, married her second cousin, James Henry Randolph Washington. Married from home of sister Ellen H. Kingman in Charleston.

7. George was born November 15, 1759, signalized himself as the commander of a company in the Revolution, was a man of strong and generous impulses as was evinced by the last act of his life. He was drowned in Rae's Creek, near Augusta on Saturday night, May 6, 1790, having perished in attempting to rescue a little boy from the swollen flood.

8. Abner was born January 25, 1762, was a brave soldier during the Revolution, and afterwards a prominent citizen

of Georgia. He was a member of the legislature from Louisville, and for many years Secretary of State. He was twice married, by his first wife he had two sons and a daughter. George, who was assassinated by a free mulatto, while acting in the discharge of his duties as deputy sheriff of St. Louis, Mo.; Daniel, who was a poor unfortunate, and Sarah, who married Colonel Wright of Louisville. By his last wife (Sarah Dudley) he left eight children: Nancy, Eliza, Charles, Abner, Martha, Ellen, Catherine and Mary. He was a man of ardent, impetuous temper. He was drowned in Fishing Creek, near Milledgeville, Georgia, in attempting to return home from town after a heavy fall of rain, in August, 1829.

9. Caty Dobyns was born December 30, 1763. Having raised her niece, Mrs. Barnes, she resided with her after marriage, in Augusta and vicinity for a great many years. She died while on a visit to her sister, Betty at Milledgeville, May 11, 1842. Having given her virgin heart to God, she devoted herself to His service, and when she died left the odor of her sanctity on all around her. She departed this life in the season of the year that she most loved, and went forth on her long journey with as much cheerfulness as if walking in her own garden of flowers.

10. Betty was born September 2, 1768. She was married to Robert B. Washington, of Nottingham, England, May 24, 1789, and was still living, the last of her generation, in 1856. She had then been for more than sixty years a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has always been feeble in health, and her spirits have been occasionally subject to deep depression. She appears to have set a light estimate on the world, and lived only for her children and her church.

Memo: She died in Baldwin County, Georgia, September 10, 1864, in the 97th year of her age. (Copied from Draper Notes in Wisconsin Historical Society.)

COL. LEROY HAMMOND'S DESCENDANTS

Col. LeRoy Hammond and his wife, Molly Tyler Hammond (near relative of President Tyler) were the parents of one son, LeRoy Hammond, Jr., who was a captain in the Revolution at sixteen years of age.

Col. LeRoy Hammond's widow was Mary Ann Hammond, evidently his second wife, daughter of Abraham Richardson. LeRoy Hammond, Jr., married March 1, 1809, Sara Quarles Hall. He was also a soldier in the Revolution. At his death in 1816, his widow in legal papers spoke of her two children, Frances Julia and Andrew Jackson Hammond; and also of the five children of another LeRoy Hammond, Jr., who were legal heirs. Their names were: William, Eliza, LeRoy, Ann

and John. Some think the father of those children was an adopted son (nephew) of Capt. LeRoy Hammond, Jr.

Captain Hammond left a daughter, Julia, who married Charles Hammond, a planter and merchant at Hamburg.

He left also one son, Andrew Hammond, born Oct. 8, 1814. He was reared by his mother at the old home, New Richmond. She was noted throughout Edgefield County for her firm business habits, strong intellect, great charity and goodness of heart. All of these fine traits were transmitted to her son, Andrew J. Hammond.

He was educated at the noted schools of Pendleton. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Butler, born July 19, 1825, died March 25, 1899, only daughter of Hon. Sampson H. Butler, first cousin of Gen. M. C. Butler. He was captain of Edgefield Hussars, member of legislature and member of Secession Convention, 1860. He retired from political life but was elected Major of 24th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers where he served with distinction. At the close of the war he was assigned to the staff of Gen. A. R. Wright.

Major Hammond was a patriot, a Christian and a gentleman, and was universally honored by all who knew him. He died December 19, 1882.

Andrew Jackson Hammond

Children of Major Andrew Hammond and Elizabeth Butler:

Anna Martha Hammond, born February 24th, 1844. Married Samuel L. Roper. Died January 14th, 1881. Mother of Mrs. Mary Julia Ripley. Lucy Elizabeth Hammond, born March 21, 1846, died January 14, 1873. Married Joseph S. McKie. LeRoy Hammond, born Feb. 29, 1848. Died Dec. 3, 1882. Charles Washington Hammond, born Feb. 3, 1850, died Nov. 24, 1915. Edgar Marcellus Hammond, born Sept. 3, 1852, died April 23, 1903. Sarah Julia Hammond, born July 15, 1854. Married Thomas P. Hammond, died Feb. 12, 1925. Samuel Quarles Hammond, born Sept. 22, 1856, died July 17, 1882. William Butler Hammond, born Oct. 26, 1860, died March 6th, 1888.

Leila Hammond, born Oct. 26, 1863, married James Henry Preston Roper. Mr. Roper was the son of Freeman H. Roper and his wife, Charsley Ann Limbecker.

Elizabeth Butler Hammond, born Sept. 9, 1866. Married John W. Mundy, died April 12, 1940. Andrew Jackson Hammond, Jr., born July 20, 1870, died Sept. 15, 1881.

James H. P. Hoper was born June 1, 1862, died Dec. 14, 1925. Married Leila Hammond May 2, 1888. Their children:

Mae Roper, born January 3, 1889. Married William Brooks Burkhalter. Edgar M. Roper, born Nov. 25, 1890. Charles P. Roper, born Dec. 24, 1892, married Prema Frazier. Wallace

Butler Roper, born April 27, 1895, died April 2, 1948. Elizabeth Hammond Roper, born Sept. 5, 1897. Married M. Gary Satcher, lives in Augusta. Leila Roper, born August 1, 1900. Married Dr. R. N. Baird, minister of A. R. P. Church. He has passed away—a noble man. She now lives in Augusta. Diomedes B. Roper was born June 24th, 1904, died Nov. 24, 1906.

Mae Roper and William Brooks Burkhalter were married July 12th, 1916. They have one son, William Hammond Burkhalter, born April 25, 1917. He married Miss Elma Rheney of Augusta January 1, 1939. They have two children, Mary Lee Burkhalter, born August 3, 1942 and William Hammond Burkhalter, Jr., born April 20, 1946.

William Hammond is the only grandchild of Mrs. Leila Hammond Roper, who died November 19, 1952.

Hammond was in the air service, and before and during the war he flew one million miles and crossed the Atlantic one hundred times during the war.

W. B. Burkhalter and Mae, with Mrs. Leila Hammond Roper live on property owned by his father, Dr. Charles M. Burkhalter.

Col. A. P. Butler, who lived between here and Augusta on the right side of the highway, with the long avenue of walnut trees, was a cousin of Mrs. Roper's grandmother and the same one that taught in the Curryton School.

THE HOWARD LINE

Queen Elizabeth took care that every head of the Howard Family should be laid low during her reign. She executed Thomas Howard, the 4th Duke, in 1572, and kept Phillip his son and heir in the tower till he died. It was not until the fourth generation that the jealousy of the crown permitted the full honor and the restoration of the family to the Dukedom of Norfolk. In addition to that fact that the Dukedom of Norfolk is the premier Dukedom in England and the Earldom of Arundel, the premier Earldom, the Duke of Norfolk combines in himself the representation of several of the greatest houses of antiquity. He is co-heir of the Earldom of Chester and Earldom of such high rank and one possessing so many royal privileges that upon the death of the last earl in his reign, Henry II refused to give in to a subject and annexed it to his own family, where it has ever since been enjoyed to the exclusion of the Howards, by the eldest son of the king. (The present crown prince of England is called Earl of Chester and Earl of Carrick, honors he inherited from the ancient earls of Chester; the Le Meschine's were all Earls of Chester; and Robert Bruce was Earl of

Carrick, his ancestress being Martha of Carrick.)

Sir William Howard, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, temp. Edward I, the immediate founder of the House of Howards was the son of John Howard, and grandson of Robert Howard or Herward "Filius Howardi", temp. of King John.

Sir Robert Howard, fourth in descent from the Chief Justice, was summoned to Parliament in 1476. He married Lady Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and was the ancestor of the illustrious House of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk, the Barony is in abeyance between the Lords Stourton and Petre since 1777. The family became Protestants during the reign of Henry.

(1) Charlemagne, Roman Emperor, 782-814, m. Lady Hildegarde;

(2) Pepin IV, m. Lady Bertha. He was king of Lombardy 800 A. D.

(3) Bertram, king of Italy, m. Lady Cinguarde of Laon;

(4) Pepin V, Lord of St. Quentin;

(5) Harbert I, Count of Vermadois, 902, m. Princess Anne of France;

(6) Herbert II, Count of Vermadois, 943, m. Lady Hilda of Anjou;

(7) Albert de Vermandois, 988, m. Gerberga of France;

(8) Herbert III, Count of Vermandois, 1015, m. Ermingarde de Bourgoines;

(9) Otto I, Count de Vermandois, 1145, m. Princess Patia;

(10) Herbert IV, Count de Vermandois, m. Lady Adelaide of Valois;

(11) Hugh de Vermandois, 1120, m. Lady Adelaide _____;

(12) Isabel, Countess de Vermandois, died 1131, m. 1st, Robert de Bellomont who died in 1118, Earl of Leicester and Muellent; 2nd, William de Warren, 2nd Earl of Surrey, Isabel de Mermandois, was descender from the Emperor Charlemagne through six different strains and through her mother descended from Alfred The Great. By her two marriages with the Earls of Muellent and Surrey she united every known line of European royal lineage;

(13) Gundred de Warred, m. Roger de Belloment, de Newburgh III, Earl of Warrick;

(14) Alice de Newburgh, m. William 6th Baron of Mauduit, Earl of Warrick;

(15) Isabel de Mauduit, m. William 5th, Baron of Beauchamp;

(16) William de Beauchamp, Lord of Elmly;

(17) Isabel de Beauchamp, m. Sir Patrick de Chaworth, born 1252, died 1282.

(18) Maude de Chaworth, m. Henry Platagenet, 3rd Earl

of Lancaster;

(19) Eleanor Plantagenet, Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, 9th Earl of Arundel;

(20) Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, 10th Earl of Arundel, born 1346, beheaded 1397, m. Elizabeth de Bohum.

(21) Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, m. Sir Thomas Mowbray, 5th Duke of Norfolk;

(22) Lady Margaret Mowbray, m. Sir Robert Howard;

(23) Sir John Howard, m. Lady Katherine Molena;

(24) Sir Thomas Howard, m. Lady Elizabeth Tinney;

(25) Lord Edmund Howard killed at Flodden Fields, m. Lady Joice Culpepper;

(26) Lady Margaret Howard, m. Sir Thomas Arundel, who was beheaded in 1552;

(27) Sir Matthew Arundel Howard (who reversed and took his mother's name for political reasons after his father was beheaded), m. Lady Margaret Willoughby;

(28) Cornelius Howard, m. Elizabeth Sisson; (2) Ann Hall;

(29) Mary Howard, m. John Hammond;

(30) John Hammond, m. Katherine Dobyns;

(31) Charles Hammond, m. Elizabeth Hammond Steele.

HUBERT ELHANNON SMITH'S "JOURNEY INTO LIGHT"



Hubert E. Smith

A descendant of the illustrious Hammond family of Old Edgefield County who would merit the acclaim of those great heroes were they alive today is Hubert Elhannon Smith whose name is known far beyond the bounds of his native section as a benefactor to the blind.

He himself is among that vast company deprived of physical vision, but whose mental vision far surpasses those with eyes to see who see not.

He is founder of Ways and Means for the Blind, Inc., and of the Walter G. Holmes Foundation, both designed to help those who have been deprived of sight.

But his "Journey Into Light" was long and at times discouraging. It is a story well told in a number of periodicals, the one with the above caption having been written by Ruby Radford of Augusta, for an issue of The Lion, publication of the Lions' Clubs. Another entitled, "Ambition Lights His Way," is in the April 1954 issue of "Nation's Business".

Hubert Elhannon Smith is a son of Sarah Frances McKie and Hubert Hollis Smith. His mother was one of the five children of Sarah Catherine Hammond and Thomas William McKie.

He was born in Augusta, Ga., and when he was sixteen years of age and life seemed very bright, a sudden accident, the discharge of a gun, resulted in his loss of sight. He had just been to Washington to attend the Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, a trip he had won in a subscription contest conducted by The Augusta Chronicle.

Darkness hovered about him, but on the ancestral acres of his forefathers—at “Elm Grove” where he spent much time with his grandparents, life took new meaning. Having learned mattress making at a school for the blind, he decided to help other blind people, and started in 1928 his organization, Ways and Means for the Blind. From a very meager start it has grown into a nationally known organization and hundreds have been helped. Real estate ventures helped to build up his financial holdings and the profits are placed in trust to carry on this great humanitarian effort.

Shortly after the death in 1946 of Walter G. Holmes, director of The Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the blind. Mr. Smith broadened the scope of his aid to the blind by establishing the Walter G. Holmes Foundation, a subsidiary of Ways and Means for the Blind. His ventures in faith have gone into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Now another dream of his life has been realized in the development of some of his ancestral Hammond acres into “Smithfield,” a modern housing area that seems no less than miraculous.

He married Jewell McManus, who shares with him his vision of far-flung service; who has walked graciously beside him in his “Journey Into Light”.

Hubert E. Smith is descended from both Col. LeRoy Hammond and his brother, Charles.

OLD HAMMOND HOMES

CHARLES GOODWIN HAMMOND HOME



Charles Goodwin Hammond, son of Charles and Polly Garrett Hammond, built the handsome Hammond Home, now owned by Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Thurmond of Augusta, Ga., near which the Hammond Marker has been erected by the Edgefield County Historical Society.

It is on Martintown Road now within the corporate limits of North Augusta. It has changed very little since it was built over 100 years ago.

The same three inviting porches are there extending north, east and west. There were four bed rooms, entered by two separate stairways. After the death of Charles Hammond and during the life of Frances Cook Hammond, these rooms were well furnished and beautifully kept. Poster beds were of rare wood. Little dressers, or bureaus, and marble topped wash stands were in the rooms.

The four lower rooms were used as the parlor, living room, the big dining room, Frances Cook Hammond's bed room, and a small room known to the grandchildren as "Grandpa Cook's room".

The cooking was done in the big kitchen in the yard, and the meals were brought into the dining room or banquet hall

in hot covered dishes by the waiters.

The grandchildren played out in the big shaded yard with the colored children and looked forward to being called into the house for delicious meals which had been prepared.

James Cook, Mrs. Hammond's father, lived on the bank of the Savannah River opposite the Crafton place. Frances Cook had married first into the Crafton family. Joseph Crafton built the house now standing which was afterwards bought by Bauskett of Edgefield, later by Governor Francis W. Pickens, then by Capt. M. A. Markert. It is now owned by W. W. Mims, Editor of The Edgefield Advertiser, publisher of this and other publications of the Society.

"ELM GROVE"

A short distance from the old Hammond House on the opposite side of the road stands another Hammond house, known as the McKie House, or "Elm Grove".

It was built by Major Andrew J. Hammond, grandson of Col. LeRoy Hammond, who was therefore a cousin of the Charles Goodwin Hammond family.

This home was bought many years ago by Thomas William McKie who married Sarah Catherine Hammond, daughter of Charles Goodwin Hammond.

Here they reared their children: George Andrew McKie, James Cook McKie, Thomas LeRoy McKie, Sarah Frances McKie, Mary Anna Elizabeth McKie, and Margaret Julia McKie.

This, too, is one of the beautiful homes of the section that has stood the test of time.

A beautiful oil painting of this home, done by Ruby Radford of Augusta, Ga., and presented by Hubert Elhannon Smith, a descendant, now graces the Edgefield County Historical Building in Edgefield.

According to the legend that accompanies the picture, it was erected in the early 1840's amidst the first English elm and Spanish cork trees to be planted in the soil of the New World on a portion of the land grant from King George of England to the Hammond family.

During the Reconstruction Days it was here that Thomas McKie won a single-handed all-night battle against an undetermined number of Negro marauders who attacked the homestead while all the men of the community were away at the Ellenton Riot.

In later years Elm Grove became the childhood home of Hubert Elhannon Smith whose pioneering spirit founded Ways and Means for the Blind, Inc., and the Walter G. Holmes Foundation.

HOME OF CHARLES HAMMOND AND POLLY GARRETT

Standing as a lone sentinel to the pioneer spirit of young Charles Hammond and his wife, Polly Garrett Hammond, is the oldest house said to be standing on Martintown Road. The vast extent of the lands held by the Hammond family is recognized when one travels a number of miles up the Martintown Road before reaching this place.

Its simplicity bespeaks the fact that Charles and his wife began life on a modest scale. Now weather beaten and unpainted, its front porch has fallen under the weight of vines; one chimney at the end of the main living room is gone, but the chimney on the opposite side of the house seems the most durable part of the structure. The one-floor plan consisted of one fairly large living room, a dining room, bed room and kitchen.

Without doubt this served only as a temporary dwelling place, since the couple became the parents of three daughters and four sons, and had many slaves. On this place, indeed, there very probably was a "big house," with slave quarters in the rear, and many acres under cultivation. When he made his will he had about 30 slaves or more. He mentions also tracts of land in hundreds of acres, and some bequests to his children include bed room furniture which his wife is to select.

This original home is still owned by one of the descendants, Paul Hammond, but is no longer usable as a residence. Its restoration would be a worthwhile accomplishment.

MRS. MARIE HAMMOND PARKER — A TRIBUTE



Mrs. Tillman and Mrs. Parker

The above picture shows Mrs. Marie Hammond Parker, secretary, with Mrs. Mamie Norris Tillman, president of the Edgefield County Historical Society, on the day of the unveiling of a marker to Gen. James Longstreet in 1951.

Mrs. Marie Hammond Parker was born October 17, 1884 and died January 29, 1954, age 74. She was a daughter of William Henry Hammond and Estelle Morelle Lanier Hammond, and married Alton M. Parker in 1908.

She was descended from both Job and John Hammond, two of the first three brothers to come to America. Her ancestor, Charles, was son of John and brother of Col. LeRoy Hammond.

As secretary of the Society she was tireless in her efforts to promote its interests and her pen was ever busy. Her correspondence extended to hundreds of people all over the United States connected with Edgefield County. Only a few weeks before her death she had written more than 500 letters.

She loved the traditions of Old Edgefield and particularly of her Hammond family on which she did much research. Her note books and other records have been helpful in the compilation of these annals of the family.

She has left our ranks since last we met, but her memory remains fresh and fragrant in our hearts.

SHE TREADS THE PATHS NO FEET HAVE TROD
SAVE THOSE WHO WALK TODAY WITH GOD.

LETTER FROM MRS. HELEN DORTCH LONGSTREET

(Widow of Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. A.)

Dansville, N. Y.
September 11, 1954.

My dear Mrs. Tillman:

I have great satisfaction in sending a contribution to the marker which will honor the Hammond family, with deep regrets that it has to be so modest. My treasury has been exhausted by months of treatment at the MacFadden Health Center.

My distress is keen that it is not within my power to participate in the patriotic ceremonies of unveiling the Hammond marker.

My desire is to honor in this special way, the deathless memory of Marie Hammond Parker, whom I loved so dearly. Nobler ashes than hers will never be sheltered by the sod of any land! Our United States was enriched by her patriotic labors. We will "Remember her in the morning and at the going down of the sun," and radiant memories of her will be alive in my heart as long as it continues to beat.

The Hammond family will live forever on the high pages of history. They added luster to the name American! They were among our heroic forbears who handed down our priceless heritage of American liberty! On September 17th, at 10:30 A. M., with uncovered head, I will drop a tear to this great American family and to one of its noblest members, Marie Hammond Parker.

With great regards,
Helen Dortch Longstreet.

Mrs. Mamie Norris Tillman, President
Edgefield County Historical Society
Edgefield, S. C.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Edgefield County Historical Society — September 17, 1954

The Edgefield County Historical Society, organized in July 1939, by Mrs. Agatha Abney Woodson, has reached its fifteenth anniversary. The first president, Mr. J. Robert Tompkins, served one year and in 1940, Mrs. Mamie Norris Tillman was elected to succeed him, upon his resignation from the office.

Each year the Society has sponsored some definite project, relating to the history of Edgefield.

At the December, 1940, meeting, a banquet was given at the Edgefield Hotel when the Honorable John E. Swearingen, Miss Sarah Collett and others were on the program.

One of the first and most spectacular programs was at "Darby" when a pageant was enacted on the spacious piazza of the old Bonham home near Trenton, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wise. Governor Milledge L. Bonham was one of the war governors from 1862-1864. His son, Chief Justice Milledge Bonham, was present as the guest of honor, accompanied by members of his family. The Honorable Jeff D. Griffith spoke on the "Life and Times of Governor Milledge Bonham". During that year, 1941, a pamphlet was published by the Society, containing information about the Lipscomb and Bonham families. Miss Anne Louise Golightly of Memphis, Tenn., being a descendant of the Lipscomb and Nicholsons of Edgefield County, read this book sent to her by her cousin, Mrs. Florence Adams Mims and it revealed to her the information she desired about her relationship to these families. From that time on she has been deeply interested in the History of Edgefield.

In 1942, the program centered around the presentation of portraits of the Judges from Edgefield County, who have served as members of the State or Federal Judiciary, with Congressman Butler B. Hare, the speaker. The meeting was held in the Court House on the afternoon of July 10th, 1942.

The list of Judges includes: Richard Gantt, term of service 1812-1841; William D. Martin, 1830-1833; Andrew Pickens Butler, 1833-1846; Francis Hugh Wardlaw, 1850-1861; James Parsons Carroll, 1859-1869; Ernest Gary, 1892-1914; James William DeVore, 1908-1928; Milledge Lipscomb Bonham, 1924-; Carroll Johnson Ramage, 1929-1937; James Strom Thurmond, 1938-1946; George Bell Timmerman, 1942-.

At a banquet meeting in 1943, Dr. R. L. Merriwether of the University of South Carolina, presented an informing paper pertaining to the early history of Edgefield.

The meeting in 1944 was held at Little Stevens Creek

Baptist Church. Miss Golightly of Memphis, Tenn., whose ancestors were the Nicholsons, Wilsons and Lipscombs of Edgefield, was present. Her reverence for these worthy ancestors had given her an urge to build a monument for the Revolutionary ancestor, Lt. Wright Nicholson. He was one of the earliest settlers of Edgefield County, according to the "History of the Nicholson Family," written by Mrs. Florence Adams Mims, also a descendant of that patriot. This monument was erected in 1944 in the Nicholson-Adams cemetery at a cost of \$1200.00, a gift from Miss Golightly.

In 1945, another interesting and valuable program was held in the Edgefield Baptist Church in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Southern Baptist Convention, when Dr. William B. Johnson was pastor in Edgefield. A pageant, "Publish Glad Tidings," written by Miss Hortense Woodson, portraying the history of the Edgefield Baptist Church, was given.

In the Edgefield Court House in 1947 was featured the presentation of portraits of distinguished judges, lawyers and generals. The address was made by Judge George Bell Timmerman. Portraits were of Judge William D. Martin, Alfred J. Norris and Benjamin E. Nicholson.

Friday, August 30th, 1948, the program was given in the Edgefield Court House, entitled "Edgefield Remembers The Mexican War".

Dr. W. Daniel Quattlebaum, descended from the Quattlebaums of Edgefield and Lexington counties, made the address. His ancestry is in book form, written by Mr. Paul Quattlebaum. A portrait of Hon. Joseph Abney was unveiled at this time.

July 29, 1949, was the date of the next meeting and was the occasion of the unveiling of the Lake marker. Dr. John Lake was born and reared in Edgefield County and became a missionary to the Lepers on Tai Kam Island, near Canton, China. The marker consisted of a piece of volcanic rock from China and was placed on the graves of the parents of Dr. Lake in the Edgefield Baptist Cemetery. Richard Tutt Mims, a relative of Dr. Lake and Julian Landrum Mims, great-great-grandson of Matthew Mims, a charter member of the First Baptist Church of Edgefield, unveiled the marker.

1949 and 1950 bring the climax to all of the former years. The first incident was the placing in the Edgefield Cemetery of the stone marking the grave of Rev. John Landrum, who lived in Edgefield from 1772 to 1846. The 10th anniversary in 1950 of the Historical Society was the gift of a building as Headquarters by our friend, Miss Golightly. This building, on Simkins Street in Edgefield, was on the site of the law

offices of many illustrious men of the South Carolina Bar Association, such as Lt.-Gov. Eldred Simkins, son of Judge Arthur Simkins. At the rear of the office stood his residence, which was burned in 1918, then the home of Mrs. W. E. Lynch. Other lawyers there were: Gov. F. W. Pickens, Gov. George McDuffie, Chancellor F. H. Wardlaw, Col. Leroy F. Youmans, Mr. W. W. Adams and then Gov. John C. Sheppard, Mr. Orlando Sheppard and Lt.-Gov. James O. Sheppard. The Sheppards were descended through Louisa Mobley from Judge Arthur Simkins, co-founder with Drury Mims of Edgefield.

Later this building was the office of Dr. A. Rhett Nicholson, who added additional rooms and improvements. From Mrs. Lilly Corley, the last owner, it was bought at public auction in a settlement of her estate by Miss Golightly.

In September, 1950, it was fitting that the distinguished Simkinses be featured and at that time the history of the family was given by a descendant and well known historian, Dr. Francis Butler Simkins.

General James Longstreet, born in Edgefield County, was the subject of an excellent address by General Charles P. Summerall, then of the South Carolina Military Academy, known as The Citadel in Charleston. A spectacular event it was in March, 1951, with lovely maidens and the widow of General Longstreet in costume of that period and a barbecue at the Pickens River Plantation, owned by Mr. W. Walton Mims.

June 29, 1951, at the 12th annual meeting, special honor was given the Mims family of Edgefield with the address by Gen. L. G. Merritt, a descendant. A pamphlet was dedicated to Mrs. Florence Adams Mims.

At the home of the president, Mrs. Mamie N. Tillman, "Magnolia", was held the 1952 meeting when a large number were seated under the magnolias to enjoy the address of Congressman W. J. Bryan Dorn and the picnic dinner spread on long tables in the shade of the trees.

On historic Martintown Road had been placed a marker, to John Thurmond, a Revolutionary ancestor of Governor Strom Thurmond and members of the Thurmond family. On Sunday, November 4, 1951, services were held at Big Stephens Creek Church and Dr. Howard M. Kinlaw, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Edgefield, gave a masterly address. The ceremonies included a sketch of John Thurmond and his descendants. After the meeting Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Thurmond served refreshments at their lodge.

The coming of Abram Martin and his wife, Elizabeth Marshall, from Virginia to Edgefield County, South Carolina,

brought into our midst distinguished citizens whose eight sons served in the Revolutionary War. They gave the name to the Martintown Road and they were known as the "Martins of Martintown".

The exercises of the annual meeting of September 18, 1953, took place in Antioch Church. The principal speakers were Major S. Maner Martin of Clemson College and John W. Martin, former Governor of Florida. Major Martin was introduced by James O. Sheppard, former Lieut.-Governor of South Carolina and Ex-Governor Martin was introduced by Strom Thurmond, former Governor of South Carolina.

This marker was dedicated to Abram and Elizabeth Marshall and their daughters-in-law, Rachel, Grace and Sally Martin, heroines of the Revolution. Miss Hortense Woodson, vice president of the Society, presided over the unveiling. The picnic dinner at Lickfork Lake concluded this enjoyable day.

Today we honor the illustrious Hammond family, the programs of which have been distributed.

Among the gifts received recently by the Historical Society are books: "The Dundas Family" by F. de Sales Dundas of Staunton, Va.; "David Rush and His Descendants" by Mrs. Mamie Rush Broadwater; Martin Bible by Mrs. J. Harry Strom; "History of Sumter County" by Anne King Gregory; Bible records and tombstone inscriptions by Leonardo Andrea; Portrait of Miss Hortense Woodson, given by Miss Golightly for the Historical Building; Oil Painting of "Elm Grove", built by Andrew J. Hammond and later owned by Thomas McKie, donated by Mr. Hubert E. Smith; the Jacob Miller Family by Mrs. E. W. DeHuff.



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N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

